

**LESSON PLAN**

**PART I**  
**COVER SHEET**

**LESSON TITLE:** On-Scene Disaster Control Group

**TRAINING METHOD:** Lecture

**REFERENCES:** AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations  
AFI 32-4002, Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance  
AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations  
T.O. 11A-1-46, Fire Fighting Guidance, Transportation, and Storage Management Data and Ammunition Complete Round Chart  
T.O. 11N-20-11(C), General Fire Fighting Guidance  
DOT P5900.5, Emergency Response Guidebook

**AIDS AND HANDOUTS:** Attachment 1. Sample Unit Response Organization  
Attachment 2. Accident Site Illustration  
Attachment 3. Hazardous Materials Levels of Response  
Attachment 4. Sample Cordon Distance Tables  
PIN 606051DF Disaster Preparedness Training Video  
(J Block - A4 On-Scene Control Group)

**LESSON OBJECTIVE:** Given a lecture on the phases of major accident response, major accident response exercise requirements, and duties and responsibilities of the on-scene disaster control group, the student must demonstrate mastery of all of the samples of behavior listed below.

**SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:**

1. Identify responsibilities of the on-scene disaster control group.
2. Identify duties of the on-scene commander
3. Identify phases of major accident response.
4. Identify supporting agencies and respective functions vital to DCG operations.
5. Identify major accident response exercise requirements.

**ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN:** Topical

**SUGGESTED COURSE(S) OF INSTRUCTION:** Disaster Control Group

**STRATEGY:** This lecture presents basic on-scene disaster control group (DCG) duties and responsibilities, phases of major accident response, and major accident exercise requirements. Stress to the students where they fit into the Disaster Response Force and that they are responsible for their functional area and will be committing organizational resources. First Responder Awareness is available for Disaster Control Group members. HAZMAT Emergency Operations Level 1 (Awareness) is recommended for disaster control group members. Other training can also augment the initial DCG training. For example, Behavioral Sciences may be able to provide a lecture on post-disaster stress; Security Police and the Staff Judge Advocate could expand the information needed to understand National Defense Areas; Wing Safety could provide an in-depth explanation of accident investigation boards.

**LESSON OUTLINE:**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| MAIN POINT 1. | ON-SCENE DISASTER CONTROL GROUP<br>A. What is a DCG?<br>B. Function  |
| MAIN POINT 2. | COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES<br>A. On-Scene Commander (OSC)<br>B. Other Members<br>C. Other Base Agencies<br>D. Responsibilities   |
| MAIN POINT 3. | PHASES OF RESPONSE<br>A. Notification<br>B. Response<br>C. Withdrawal<br>D. Recovery   |
| MAIN POINT 4. | EXTERNAL DCG SUPPORT<br>A. Community Support<br>B. DOD and Federal Agencies<br>C. Tools<br>D. Other  |
| MAIN POINT 5. | DCG EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS<br>A. Conventional Munitions<br>B. Chemical Munitions<br>C. HAZMAT<br>D. Nuclear Accident<br>E. Radioactive Material<br>F. Off base and After Duty Hours<br>G. Mass Casualty<br>H. Natural Disasters |
| MAIN POINT 6. | INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM<br>A. History<br>B. Design<br>C. Components<br>D. Organization   |

## **PART II**

### **TEACHING PLAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**ATTENTION:** On 23 March 1994 at approximately 1410, a two-seater F-16D on final approach impacted a C-130, also on final approach.

**MOTIVATION:** This situation occurred at Pope AFB and things got worse when the F-16 crashed into an empty C-141 on the airfield. Because of the crash, flying debris, explosion and fire, 23 people were killed and 81 were injured.

The on-scene team, consisting of emergency responders and support agencies, was the On-Scene Disaster Control Group. You are a member of just such a team.

**OVERVIEW:** In this lesson we'll cover:

1. What the on-scene disaster control group is, why they exist and their responsibilities.

2. The four phases of response:

- Notification
- Response
- Withdrawal
- Recovery

3. Organizations, agencies, and tools available to assist DCG operations.

4. Major accident response exercise requirements.

5. And finally, we'll talk about the Incident Command System; what it is and how we use it.

TRANSITION:

We'll begin by taking a look at who makes-up the on-scene disaster control group and what their responsibilities are.

## **BODY**

### **MAIN POINT 1. ON-SCENE DISASTER CONTROL GROUP**

#### **A. WHAT IS A DCG?**

As you should already know from the previous lesson, the Air Force uses the Disaster Response Force to respond to and maintain command and control during major accidents, natural disasters, and enemy attacks. The Disaster Control Group (DCG) is part of the DRF.

A. The on-scene disaster control group, more commonly referred to as the DCG, is a vital element of the installation Disaster Response Force (DRF). The DCG responds to the scene of a major accident to provide on-scene command, control, and communications.

There are many incidents that Fire, Medics, and or Security Police respond to every day such as traffic accidents. However, there may come a time when the Fire Chief or On-Scene Commander decides based on type of accident, extent of property damage, threat to the public, the DCG is needed.

<p><b>INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:</b> Attachment 1 shows a flow chart of DCG involvement during the phases of response.</p>
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## ACTIVATION

Recalling the DCG normally occurs through the secondary crash net. The secondary crash net is usually limited in size. All DCG functions may not be listed. Other means, such as radios and regular phone recalls, are used to contact the remaining members of the DCG.

## B. FUNCTION

B. The DCG will commit unit resources, provide functional expertise, and coordinate requirements through their functional representative at the command post or unit control center. Members will also coordinate with their civilian counterpart, and directly advise the on-scene commander.

MAIN POINT 2.  
COMPOSITION

Composition and responsibilities of the DCG will vary with the resources, capabilities, and mission of each installation. Normally, the DCG is composed of the on-scene commander and unit representatives.

A. ON-SCENE  
COMMANDER (OSC)

A. The on-scene commander, or OSC, is the installation commander or a designated alternate. Typically, the Support Group commander assumes this role and responds on-scene while the wing commander directs activities from the base command post.

The On-scene commander:

⇒ DIRECTS ACTIONS

⇒ Directs actions to mitigate damage, save lives, restore primary mission assets, and assist civil authorities.

⇒ PROVIDES  
COMMAND AND  
CONTROL

⇒ Provides on-scene command and control of deployed elements.

⇒

⇒ SENIOR MILITARY  
REPRESENTATIVE

⇒ Determines the status of operations. Serves as the senior military representative until recovery operations are complete or until relieved by a higher authority.

⇒ COORDINATES  
WITH CIVIL  
AGENCIES

⇒ Enlists the help of or provides resources to local civil agencies as required.

<p><b>INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:</b> RTP H4 contains additional information on military support to civil authorities.</p>
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⇒ CONTROLS ACCESS

⇒ Controls access to the site by establishing an on-scene control point (OSCP); it serves as the sole entrance and exit from the scene. Usually this point is manned by security personnel who verify authorization to the area as designated by the on-scene commander.

⇒ NDA

⇒ Directs establishing a national defense areas (NDAs). An NDA is an area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States or its possessions or territories, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information, or protecting DoD equipment or materials.

⇒

⇒ **Note:** Establishment of an NDA temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of the DoD and results only from an emergency event. NDAs are not applicable in overseas areas. You need to follow host nation agreements.

⇒ NEWS RELEASE

⇒ Releases information about the emergency response operation.

⇒ ADDITIONAL HELP

⇒ Coordinates required support for higher headquarters response elements deployed to the scene.

⇒ TERRORISTS AND  
PROTESTERS

⇒ Assesses threats from terrorist or potential protesters to response resources at the accident scene.

⇒ ACCIDENT  
INVESTIGATION

⇒ Works with mishap and accident investigation boards to establish recovery priorities, preserve evidence, to determine cause for the incident, and to decide how advise the public.



B. OTHER MEMBERS

B. Primary disaster control group members are organization chiefs or designated alternates. Members are responsible for advising the OSC of actions to take at the accident scene. Alternate members need to have the same authority as organization chiefs. Actual members vary from base to base depending on mission, manning and other factors. The following is a typical list of DCG representatives and their areas of responsibility:

(1) BCE

(1) Five key flights under control of the BCE include:

- ⇒ Readiness
- ⇒ Fire Department
- ⇒ EOD
- ⇒ Environmental
- ⇒ Operations

The Base Civil Engineer will:

- ⇒ Advises the OSC on status of affected utilities and facilities.
- ⇒ Determines status of base civil engineer emergency response crews, equipment, and vehicles.
- ⇒ Assesses damage to government or private real property.

⇒ Coordinates restoration, repair, and other base civil engineer contingency response.

⇒ Provide environmental protection advice to comply with local, state, and federal requirements.

<b>INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:</b> Attachment 2 shows a sample unit response organization.
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**Note:** Some bases may have an Environmental Flight not under the BCE.

(2) CE READINESS

(2) Normally, the CE Readiness representative, having formal disaster preparedness training, assists the OSC and collects and reports information to the command post or survival recovery center. Each MAJCOM and/or base may manage these functions differently but the tasks remain:

⇒ ADVISE OSC

⇒ As the OSC's manager, he/she should review the OSC's checklists to record and follow-up on OSC directed DCG actions. The representative will also advise on AF response and recovery policy and facilitate DCG briefings.

⇒ ADVISE BCE

⇒ In addition, the Readiness representative assists with coordination between the On-scene Commander, DCG members, and other civil or military authorities involved in incident response.

⇒ PROVIDE HAZMAT ASSISTANCE

⇒ Advise BCE on use of Disaster Preparedness specialized teams and direct them if needed. This also includes overseeing operations of the Mobile Command Post and maintaining a log of events for all on-scene actions and communications.

⇒ Assist HAZMAT response team with information on:

- Hazard predictions on hazardous materials.
- Evacuation and cordon size.
- Radiological surveys under the direction of the Service Response Force.

(3) FIRE CHIEF

(3) The fire chief or senior fire official:

⇒ Takes command of on-scene operations and is the on-scene commander until the designated OSC definitely assumes responsibility of response and recovery actions. In the absence of the fire chief, the senior firefighter will serve in this capacity.

(4) EOD OR  
MUNITIONS

- ⇒ Designates location of the initial entry control point.
- ⇒ Directs all firefighting and rescue operations and declares withdrawal if necessary.
- ⇒ Serves as a technical advisor and briefs the incident status to the on-scene commander.
- ⇒ Coordinates with local firefighting officials for mutual response requirements.

(4) An Explosive Ordnance Disposal or EOD representative provides EOD support and technical guidance on explosive components, assistance in recovery of weapons components and material, and requests additional EOD support if needed.

Munitions personnel may also provide support in weapons related incidents.

(5) SECURITY POLICE

- (5) The Security Police representative:
- ⇒ Supervises all on-scene security measures.
  - ⇒ Coordinates personnel evacuation.

(6) MEDICAL  
SERVICES

⇒ Establishes the cordon and entry control point locations designated by the fire chief.

⇒ Advises on-scene commander on establishing a National Defense Area.

⇒ Coordinates with civil law enforcement on response requirements.

(6) The Medical representative:

⇒ Supervises all medical activities.

⇒ Advises OSC and coordinates medical needs with medical control center and other agencies at the scene.

⇒ Coordinates with local medical forces for mutual assistance requirements.

(7) BIO-  
ENVIRONMENTAL

(7) The Bioenvironmental Engineer advises OSC on:

⇒ Allowable short and long term exposure limits to hazardous contamination.

⇒ Appropriate levels of personnel protective equipment or PPE needed to respond to HAZMAT incidents.

(8) PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- ⇒ Environmental factors to consider during recovery.
- ⇒ Contamination control requirements.
- (8) The Public Affairs representative:
  - ⇒ Acts as the OSC liaison and spokesperson in responding to public requests for information.
  - ⇒ Responds to community concerns and deals with news media at the scene.
  - ⇒ Coordinates still pictures and video photography for release to news media, if necessary.
  - ⇒ Prepares, coordinates, and disseminates news releases.

(9) MAINTENANCE

- (9) The Maintenance representative coordinates all requests for maintenance support:
  - ⇒ Supervises the evacuation of aircraft, missile, and support equipment from the danger area.
  - ⇒ Ensures system components are safed and recovered.

(10) STAFF JUDGE  
ADVOCATE

(10) The Staff Judge Advocate provides legal advice on *Posse Comitatus*, NDAs, and matters pertaining to response off base. The Staff Judge Advocate provides legal assistance needed to settle claims, lawsuits, and other legal matters.

(11) CHAPLAIN

(11) The Chaplain provides consolation, last rites, and assistance to injured and dying. They also counsel survivors and responders, assess morale, and arrange religious services.

(12) MORTUARY  
AFFAIRS

(12) The Mortuary Officer, usually as the Chief of Services:

- ⇒ Provides humanitarian services such as feeding, clothing and housing for disaster survivors, DRF members, and incoming forces.
- ⇒ As the Mortuary Officer, Chief of Services will also direct search and recovery operations to ensure recovery is thorough and makes sure remains are positively identified.
- ⇒ For mishaps requiring investigation, recovers and processes the remains according to AF instructions applying to Mishap Investigation Boards.

(13) SAFETY

(13) The Safety representative monitors response activities for safety hazards and coordinates activities of the Mishap Investigation Board.

Safety representatives specialize in either flight, ground or weapons safety.

C. OTHER BASE  
AGENCIES

C. There are other agencies on base that may or may not be on the Disaster Control Group. Regardless of being assigned as DCG or not, they certainly have important roles in peacetime disasters and major accident responses. These units include:

(1) Transportation: Moves DCG to the on-scene control point and provides other on-scene transportation requirements.

(2) Airfield Management: Controls airfield activities.

(3) Contracting Office: Arranges for commercial services or emergency supplies such as billeting, transportation, equipment or food services during accident or disaster situations.

(4) Communications: Provide additional short and long-range communications, secure communications and computer support.



(5) Family Support Center: Provides volunteers and coordinates with such agencies as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army.

The On-Scene Commander will decide if other agencies, host or tenant, are needed and if they should dispatch a representative to the on-scene control point.

## TRANSITION:

Now that you know what type of support each organization provides to the commander, let's cover your responsibilities toward providing that support.

## D. RESPONSIBILITIES

D. Each DCG member, as a minimum, has the personal responsibility to have the proper training, equipment, and response checklists.

### 1. TRAINING

1. Training is being provided to you. However, the training goes well beyond this initial course. HAZMAT, NDAs, Post Disaster Stress, and Accident Investigations are only a few of the specific topics that we can receive additional training on.

### 2. EQUIPMENT

2. For equipment, you need to consider:

- ⇒ Appropriate maps
- ⇒ Foul weather gear
- ⇒ Communications

### 3. CHECKLISTS

3. Your checklist must address your unit taskings in all appropriate OPlans as well as unit specific functions that don't appear in plans.

### MAIN POINT 3. PHASES OF RESPONSE

In almost all emergency situations, response phases will almost always overlap each other.

Actions taken to respond to a major accident are categorized into four phases: notification, response, withdrawal, and recovery.

#### A. NOTIFICATION

A. In notification phase, base officials receive notification of an actual or potential major accident; evacuation requirements; disaster response force activation; and notifications to higher headquarters and local civil authorities.

During notification the Disaster Response Force, to include the Disaster Control Group, is briefed of the situation and either activated or placed on stand-by.

#### B. RESPONSE

B. In the response phase, deploying DCG elements, initial response element (IRE) and follow-on element (FOE) respond to the accident scene. Command and control is established and lifesaving, rescue, suppression, containment and evacuation actions are initiated.

Response phase consists of deployments, establishing an on-scene control point, as well as on-scene actions.

(1) DEPLOYMENT

(1) Deployment procedures depend on accident location:

ON OR CLOSE TO BASE

If the accident is on base or is close enough to perform lifesaving, rescue, suppression, and containment actions, the initial response element, consisting of firefighter, security, and medical forces, and EOD if ordnance is involved, goes directly to the accident site.

The follow-on element, consisting of DCG, specialized teams, and other support forces goes to the accident scene either independently or by convoy after group composition has been determined and a situation assessment has been made.

TOO FAR AWAY

If the accident is too far away for the initial response element to effect lifesaving, rescue, suppression, and containment, they should assemble at a designated assembly point for convoy or airlift to the accident site.

(2) ON SCENE  
CONTROL POINT

Under these conditions, other key members such as Public Affairs, Staff Judge Advocate, Readiness or Safety might be included in the initial response element.

The follow-on elements, after their composition is determined, will also assemble for convoy or airlift to the accident site.

(2) The OSC also establishes an on-scene control point for command and control operations.

**Note:** The on-scene control point should never be set up beyond 300 feet from any hazards, either upwind or crosswind of the accident site. Again, this distance is based on an evaluation of hazards involved.

Other than distance restrictions, location varies with the accident. Some variables include access, security, communications, weather, and by-standers.

Location should give good access and a view of the accident site. Access should be controlled. Anticipate moving the on-scene control point and entry control point if the situation changes.

(3) ON-SCENE  
ACTIONS

(3) Initial on-scene actions will include:

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

⇒ Rescue, lifesaving, hazard suppression, and containment operations.

ASSESS SITUATION

⇒ Assessing the situation for damage, casualties, and hazards. After assessment, directing initial response elements and determining follow-on requirements.

NDA IF NEEDED

⇒ Determining the need for a National Defense Area.

CORDON AND  
EVACUATE

⇒ Determining initial size of a cordon and initiating evacuation from site.

**Note:** Cordon size depends on hazardous materials, explosive ordnance, and extent of damages. Cordons will have an Entry Control Point or ECP for controlling access to or from the accident site. For guidance on cordon distance refer to T.O. 11A-1-46, 11N-20-11(C), and Department of Transportation Publication (DOTP) 5800.5. Final cordon distance is determined by evaluation of the hazard.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** Attachment 3 shows a simplified diagram of an accident site. Attachment 4 shows extracts from publications for cordon distances.

NEWS RELEASE

⇒ Releasing information to news media through public affairs.

SUPPORT FROM  
CIVILIAN COMMUNITY

⇒ Coordinating with civil authorities for additional assistance as required. If the accident is too far away to perform timely actions, the commander must ask civil authorities in the community nearest the accident to provide initial services.

C. WITHDRAWAL

C. The third phase of response is *WITHDRAWAL*. At this point the initial response element must leave the accident site if they are in imminent danger and if further actions would be futile. If they are not in imminent danger, they should leave when all emergency response actions are completed.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** T.O. 11N-20-11(C) further outlines criteria for withdrawal.

(1) MOVING  
PERSONNEL DURING  
WITHDRAWAL

(1) If initial response elements are in imminent danger, the senior firefighter at the accident site declares withdrawal and advises the on-scene commander.

⇒ When withdrawal is declared, all forces should use radios, public address systems, sirens, and horns at the accident scene to signal or announce emergency withdrawal.

⇒ All forces at the accident site must proceed as quickly as possible to the disaster cordon. If the accident involves hazardous materials, proceed as fast as possible in an upwind or crosswind direction to the initial monitoring inside the cordon.

⇒ All forces at the accident scene must take cover if an explosion is probable.

(2) MOVING  
VEHICLES DURING  
WITHDRAWAL

(2) If possible, potentially contaminated vehicles, equipment, and personnel should be held inside the cordon at an initial monitoring point (no closer than 300 feet from the entry control point) until they can be checked and decontaminated.

Emergency vehicles needed for response to other emergencies and ambulances carrying medical casualties needing immediate medical care may leave the cordon without being checked or decontaminated. The route taken must be secured, if warranted by the degree of hazard presented by toxic material, until it can be monitored and decontaminated. No one can reenter the disaster cordon until authorized by the OSC.

#### D. RECOVERY

D. In the final phase of response, the recovery phase, additional information is obtained and a recovery plan is developed and carried out.

The information mentioned thus far may not be known if response was delayed or emergency withdrawal took place. Missing information may be obtained by witness interviews and reconnaissance.

##### (1) RECONNAISSANCE

(1) After any interviews or recon is finished, debrief the OSC as soon as possible.

Topics of the debriefing should include:



(2) ASSESSMENT

⇒ The presence, number, condition, location, etc. of casualties, classified material, contamination, explosives, weapons, and other hazards.

⇒ Disposition and description of wreckage.

⇒ Nature and extent of property damage.

⇒ Identification of a safe route to the accident site.

(2) The DCG obtains pertinent information concerning the accident and assesses the following factors before developing the recovery plan:

⇒ Mission impact

⇒ Site clean-up and restoration requirements.

⇒ Requirements to support incident investigations.

⇒ Reporting requirements.

TRANSITION:

We've just covered the four phases of response. Now we'll cover some agencies and tools that may be available to assist the DCG.

#### MAIN POINT 4. EXTERNAL DCG SUPPORT

There are a number of agencies, special teams, and tools designed to assist in DCG operations. The amount of assistance obviously varies with the level of disaster. Here are a few agencies and tools that you may be exposed to:

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** Expand this list to meet local needs. Some may not apply depending on mission location such as overseas.

#### A. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

A. Most every installation relies on mutual support agreements with the local community. Mutual support agreements help if response capabilities are limited or lacking. The civilian community may rely on the AF installation for assistance in HAZMAT response and we may need them for hurricane shelters.

#### B. DoD AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

b. DoD and Federal agencies that may be involved in a disaster include:

##### (1) SRF

(1) The Air Force Service Response Force or SRF is the organization trained to assume overall command and control at a nuclear weapons accident for which the Air Force is responsible. HQ ACC is responsible for the SRF within the CONUS. There is also an SRF for USAFE and PACAF.

(2) FEMA

(2) Federal Emergency Management Agency or FEMA establishes Federal policies for and coordinates all and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of federal agencies.

(3) DOE

(3) The Department of Energy (DOE) has an accident response group (ARG) that is comprised of highly qualified scientists and technical specialists with sophisticated equipment ready for dispatch to the scene of a nuclear accident on short notice.

(4) DOS

(4) The Department of State provides direction and diplomatic/political control of the US response to a nuclear weapon(s) accident outside the US, its territories and possessions.

(5) DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN  
SERVICES.

(5) The Department of Health and Human Services advise health care professionals on proper medical treatment to personnel exposed to or contaminated by radioactive material.

Your local DP OPlan 32-1 will list key agencies as points of contact.

C. TOOLS

C. There are a number of local resources that can assist DCG operations:

(1) MCP

(1) As mentioned earlier, the Readiness Flight maintains and operates a Mobile Command Post or MCP. The Mobile Command Post provides command, control and communications support for field disaster operations. Most MCPs are equipped, as a minimum, with:

- ⇒ Ground-to-ground and ground-to-air radio communication.
- ⇒ A public address system.
- ⇒ A siren.
- ⇒ On and off-base grid and local maps with overlays for cordons.
- ⇒ Other items necessary for off-base response.

(2) EIS

(2) Today, automation is assisting in most every aspect of emergency management. Readiness Flights are using automation to manage information needed for command, control, and communications. One of the more commonly used tools is the Emergency Information System™(EIS). With such a system, assistance includes:

- ⇒ Defining and displaying evacuation zones and cordons.
- ⇒ Identifying essential resources both on-base and/or in the local community.
- ⇒ Tracking incident messages, events log, action items, and required checklist procedures.
- ⇒ Retrieving and displaying information used during situation briefs and higher headquarters reporting.

(3) ALOHA

(3) Either as a part of EIS or on its own, ALOHA which stands for *Area Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres* is a product that produces plume modeling of hazardous chemicals. ALOHA's models provides a "footprint" of a release based on atmospheric conditions, location and terrain, and the source of release such as a puddle, tank, or pipe.

<p><b>INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:</b> Add additional resources available at your installation that may be used to assist in DCG operations.</p>
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## MAIN POINT 5. DCG EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS

### A. CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS

Major Accident response exercises are conducted at least quarterly and are designed to test the Disaster Response Force. The exercise evaluation team conducts exercises using a realistic combination of the following scenarios:

A. An accident involving conventional munitions is conducted once every 12 months.

### B. CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

B. An accident involving chemical weapons or agents at least once a year if the installation stores, ships, or employs chemical agents or munitions.

### C. HAZMAT

C. HAZMAT emergency response teams at least once a year.

### D. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

D. Nuclear weapons accidents for all installations once a year.

### E. RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

E. Radioactive material once a year if the installation is an Air Force fixed nuclear facility.

### F. OFF-BASE AND AFTER DUTY HOURS

F. An off-base major accident response exercise every 12 months and a major accident response exercise after duty hours every 12 months.

G. MASS CASUALTY

G. As part of an exercise, include a mass-casualty exercise involving the disaster response force.

H. NATURAL  
DISASTERS

H. At least once a year you will have to evaluate your plans or have a response exercise for natural disasters depending on the threat to your base.

MAIN POINT 6.  
INCIDENT  
COMMAND  
SYSTEM

What we have covered thus far covers the specifics of the Disaster Control Group; the Air Force command and control system. Another command and control system, common in the civilian community, is the Incident Command System or ICS.

It is worth knowing the basics of the ICS in the event that the DCG works with or integrates into an ICS system during, for example, an off-base major accident.

A. HISTORY

A. The ICS was developed as a consequence of fires that consumed large portions of wildland, including structures, in southern California in 1970. As a result of those fires, agencies saw the need to develop a system which allowed them to work together toward a common goal in an effective and efficient manner as well as a streamlined command and control system common throughout the U.S.

## B. DESIGN

B. The ICS was designed to accommodate the many diverse organizations and agencies that may respond to a major disaster. The design is flexible to handle the following kinds of operations:

- ⇒ single jurisdiction/single agency involvement.
- ⇒ single jurisdiction with multi-agency involvement.
- ⇒ multi-jurisdiction/multi-agency involvement.

Organization structure can be adapted to any emergency or incident to which emergency responders would be expected to respond.

The design concept addresses common elements in organization, terminology, and procedures.

## C. COMPONENTS

C. These components working together interactively provide the basis for ICS operations:

- ⇒ Common terminology
- ⇒ Modular organization
- ⇒ Integrated communications
- ⇒ Span of control
- ⇒ Unified command structure
- ⇒ Designated incident facilities
- ⇒ Comprehensive resource management.



D. ORGANIZATION

D. The ICS has five major functional areas:

- ⇒ Command
- ⇒ Operations
- ⇒ Planning
- ⇒ Logistics
- ⇒ Finance

Can you see the similarities between the ICS and our DCG? Our DCG may be organized differently but we operate under the same principles and concepts. The transition should be a smooth one if we have to work with, or integrate into a separate structure.

## CONCLUSION

### SUMMARY:

In summary, we've covered:

1. The On-Scene Disaster Control Group and its responsibilities; its integral function as an element of the DRF; and its tasking to respond to the scene of an accident to provide on-scene command, control, and communications. We talked about the OSC and the duties that accompany that position.
2. The four phases of response to major accidents: notification, response, withdrawal, and recovery.
3. Supporting agencies that are vital to DCG operations such as the civilian community, FEMA, DOE, and the SRF.
4. Exercise requirements including types of exercises and how often each should be conducted.
5. And finally, the similarities of the Incident Command System to the DCG, as another command and control system.

### REMOTIVATION:

As a member of the on-scene disaster control group you may be directly responsible for helping your base recover from accidents and disasters affecting mission capability.

CLOSURE:

This concludes the on-scene disaster control group lesson.

TRANSITION:

(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)



**PART III**  
**EVALUATION**  
**STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

**TEST ITEMS**

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1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the functions of the on-scene disaster control group.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) Which of the following is a function of the disaster control group.

- a. Advise the on-scene commander of a proper entry control point.
- b. Have decision making authority to commit unit resources.
- c. Respond to the scene of DOD accidents and act as security for the incident.
- d. Direct the evacuation of off-base areas.

KEY: b.

REFERENCE: Main Point 1

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2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the duties of the on-scene commander

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) Which of the following is not a duty of the on-scene commander?

- a. Enlist the help of local civil agencies.
- b. Direct the evacuation of off-base areas.
- c. Direct DCG members to ensure required actions are taken.
- d. Coordinate on-scene actions with the base command post or its elements and provide current data.

KEY: b.

REFERENCE: Main Point 2.

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3. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the phases of major accident response.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) List the four phases of response established for major accidents:

- a. Entry, Response, Recovery, and Withdrawal
- b. Investigation, Withdrawal, Response, and Recovery
- c. Notification, Response, Withdrawal, and Recovery
- d. Response, Withdrawal, Notification, and Recovery

KEY: d.

REFERENCE: Main Point 3.

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4. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify supporting agencies and their functions that are vital to DCG operations.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

The AF Service Response Force is an organization trained to assume overall command and control at a nuclear weapons accident for which the Air Force is responsible. The AF Service Response Force for operations is from:

- a. HQ Pacific Air Force
- b. HQ Air Combat Command
- c. HQ Air Force Material Command
- d. HQ Air Education and Training Command

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 4.

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5. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify supporting agencies and their functions that are vital to DCG operations.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following agencies establishes policies for and coordinates all civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of federal agencies.

- a. Department of Energy
- b. Department of Commerce
- c. Federal Emergency Management Agency
- d. Department of Health and Human Services

Key: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 4.

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6. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the major accident response exercise requirements.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

How often must a base conduct a major accident response exercise?

- a. Once a month
- b. Once a quarter
- c. Once every six months
- d. Once a year

KEY: b.

REFERENCE: 5.

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**PART IV**  
**RELATED MATERIALS**

- Attachment 1:** Phases of Response
- Attachment 2:** Sample Unit Response Organization
- Attachment 3:** Accident Site Illustration
- Attachment 4:** Sample Cordon/Evacuation Distances
- DPTP A1:** The Disaster Preparedness Program
- DPTP H4:** Military Support to Civil Authorities

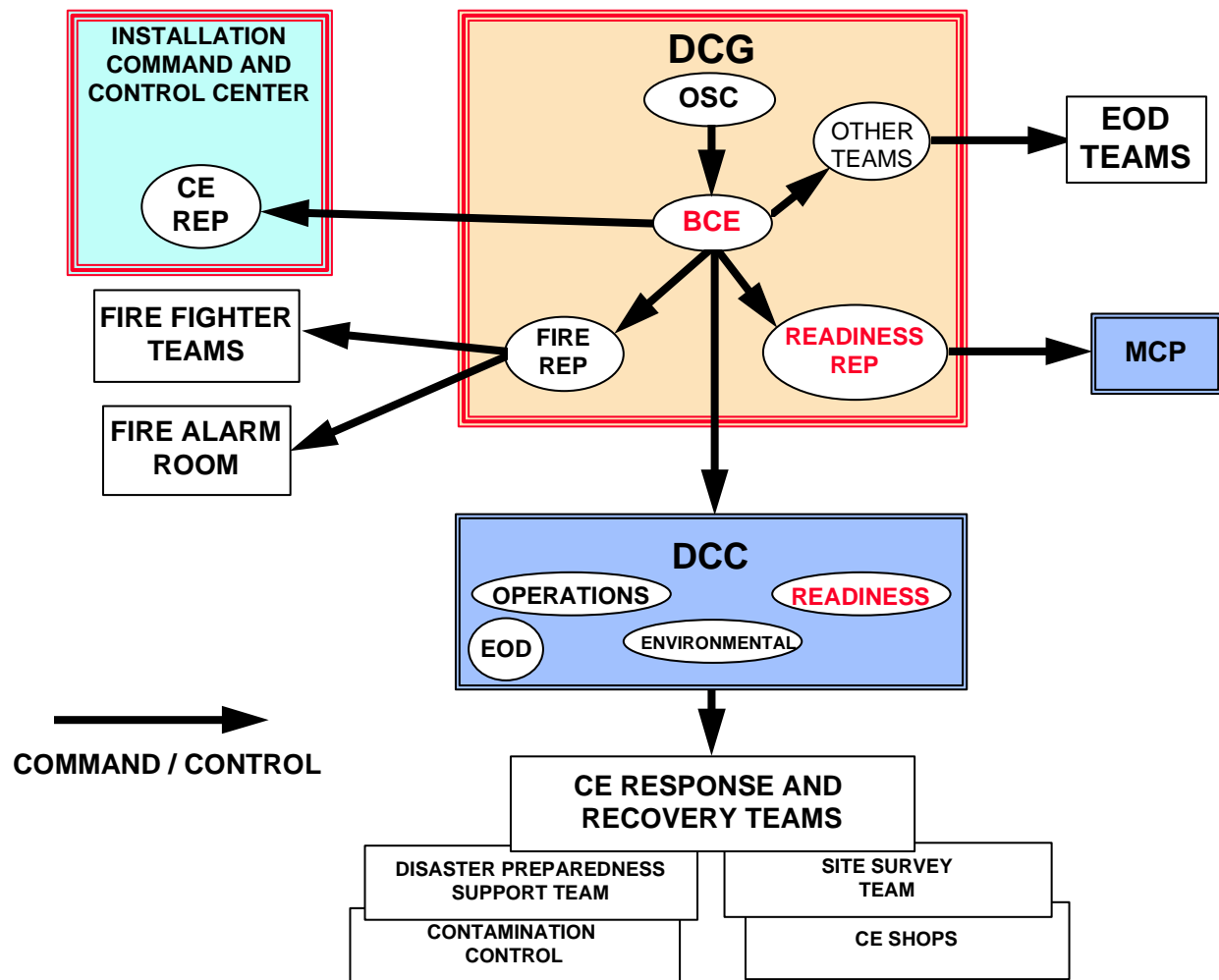


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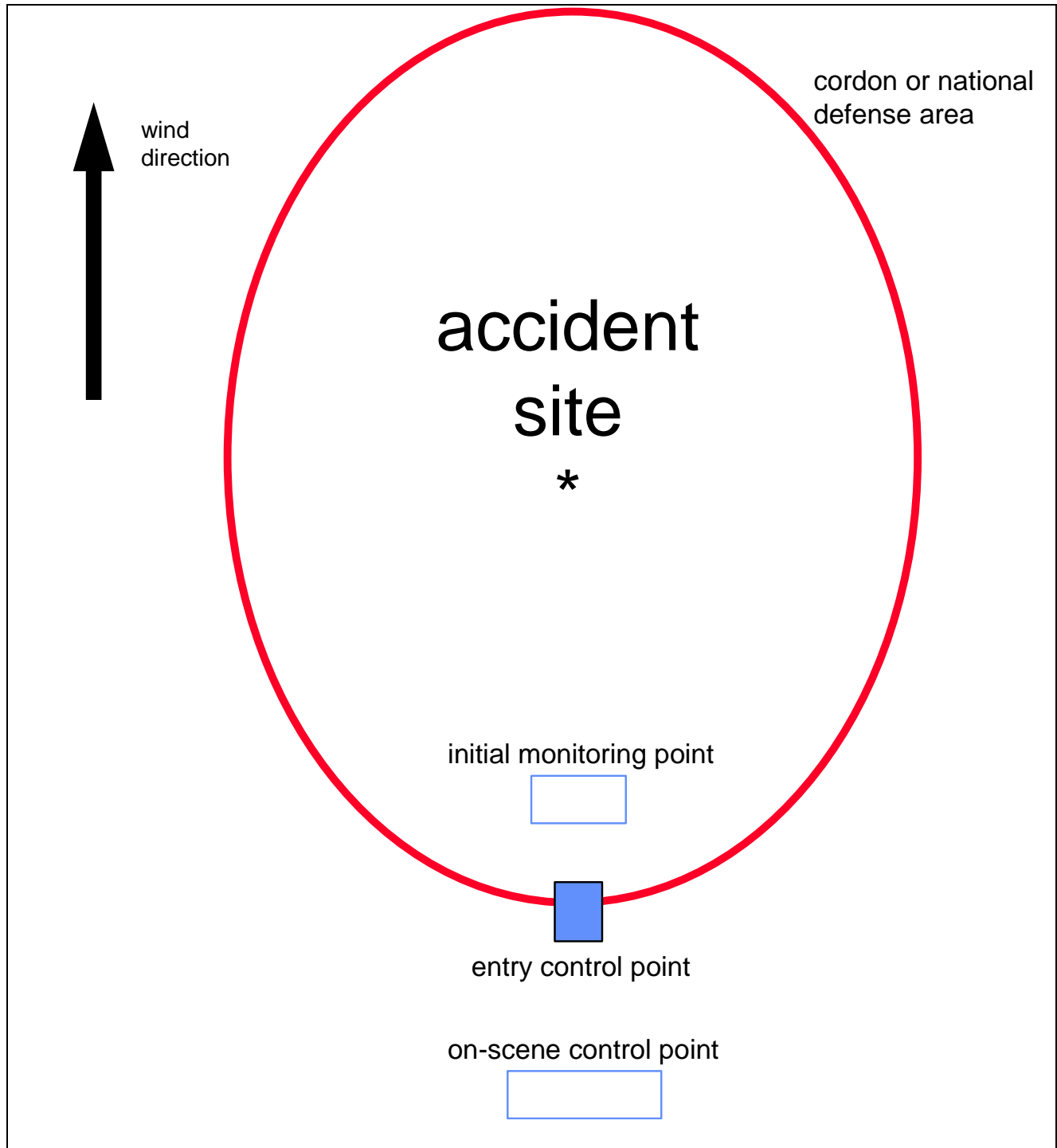
graph TD
    INCIDENT[INCIDENT] --> HOW_BAD{HOW BAD?}
    HOW_BAD -- "MAJOR ACCIDENT" --> ACTIVATE[ACTIVATE/ASSEMBLE DCG]
    HOW_BAD -- "Small, local Incident" --> FDM[F.D. SPS MEDIC]
    ACTIVATE --> WHO_RESPONDS{WHO RESPONDS?}
    WHO_RESPONDS -- "SOME" --> ON_SCENE[ON-SCENE ACTIONS]
    WHO_RESPONDS -- "ALL" --> ON_SCENE
    ON_SCENE --> RECOVERY_ACTIONS[RECOVERY ACTIONS]
    RECOVERY_ACTIONS --> RECOVERY[RECOVERY]
    FDM --> RECOVERY
    RECOVERY --> WITHDRAWAL[WITHDRAWAL]
    WITHDRAWAL --> RECOVERY
  
```

The flowchart illustrates the phases of response to an incident. It begins with an **INCIDENT**, which leads to a decision point **HOW BAD?**. If it is a **MAJOR ACCIDENT**, the response is to **ACTIVATE/ASSEMBLE DCG**, which then leads to a decision point **WHO RESPONDS?**. If it is a **Small, local Incident**, the response is to **F.D. SPS MEDIC**. Both paths lead to **ON-SCENE ACTIONS**, which then leads to **RECOVERY ACTIONS**. The **RECOVERY** phase includes **LIVESAVING**, **RESCUE**, **CONTAINMENT**, **SUPPRESSION**, and **EVACUATION**. The **RECOVERY** phase also includes **WITHDRAWAL**.

## ATTACHMENT 1 (Phases of Response)



ATTACHMENT 2 (Sample Unit Response Organization)



ATTACHMENT 3 (Accident Site Illustration)

**EXTRACT FROM T.O. 11A-1-46**

NOMENCLATURE		WITHDRAWAL DISTANCE (FEET) NONESSENTIAL PERSONNEL		FIRE SYMBOL
Bombs, MK81, MK82, MK83, MK84, M117, M118		4000		1
Bomb, Fire (all)		600		3
Bomb, Chemical, BLU-52/B		300		4
Cluster, Frag, M1A4		4000		1
AIM-9 (live motor and inert or prac W/H)		4000		1
CBU-30		600		3
FIRE SYMBOLS				
1 - 4000 FEET	2 - 2500 FEET	3 - 600 FEET	4 - 300 FEET	

**EXTRACT FROM DOT P 5800.5**

<b>Use this Table When the Material is NOT on Fire</b>		<i>Small Spills</i>		<i>Large Spills</i>	
<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name of Material</b>	<b>First ISOLATE in all directions (Feet</b>	<b>Then, PROTECT those persons in the DOWNWIND direction (Miles)</b>	<b>First ISOLATE in all directions (Feet</b>	<b>Then, PROTECT those persons in the DOWNWIND direction (Miles)</b>
1005	AMMONIA	150	0.2	300	1
1017	CHLORINE	900	3	1500	5
1955	COMPRESSED	1500	5	1500	5
	GAS, poisonous, n.o.s				
2199	PHOSPHINE	1500	5	1500	5

ATTACHMENT 4 (Sample Cordon/Evacuation Distances)